

362.2905  
A35h  
Aug-Sept-Oct.  
1984



RETURN

# The Habit

SHELVED WITH  
PERIODICALS

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE DIVISION  
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS  
1539 11TH AVENUE, HELENA, MONTANA 59620

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

NOV 13 1984

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, 1984

## REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY  
1515 E. 6th AVE.  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

It would appear that in the not too far distant future the role of the 16mm film and projector for training and prevention purposes will decrease in importance, and video recordings will, to a great extent, replace them. Therefore, we request that you complete the questionnaire below and return it to the Department of Institutions, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, 1539 11th Avenue, Helena, MT. 59620. The purpose of the survey is to help us determine if it would be feasible or practical to divert some of the film purchase funds into video cassettes.

The last questions on the survey form are to help us plan for whatever impact, if any, computerized program information may have. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

PROGRAM NAME		
We have VCR equipment	Recorder <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Monitor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
We do not have VCR equipment <input type="checkbox"/>		
We expect to have VCR equipment soon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
We have VCR equipment available to us	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
We would probably not use any VCR equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
We are currently using a computer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
We do not use a computer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
We expect to have a computer soon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
We have no need for a computer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Life is complicated enough as it is	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

You may return the questionnaire separately or include it with your month end reports.

\*\*\*\*\*

## PRESIDENT REAGAN DESIGNATES "NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING AWARENESS WEEK"

President Reagan signed a resolution (SJ Res. 303) (PL-98-338) designating December 9-15, 1984, as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week." The 1984 observance will mark the third annual week of activities designed to promote public awareness of the problem of drunk and drugged driving.

Plans are underway to introduce a resolution for a second annual observance of National Fetal Alcohol Awareness Week, which last year took place January 15-21. Groups working on the effort are considering the designation of a week later in the year to provide more time for preparation.

## NONE FOR THE ROAD

"THE 1984 SURVEY shows that the public continues to be upset over the social and economic waste of drunk driving and the killing of innocent people day after day," according to L.C. Christopher, Alliance Vice President-Communications.

"The interesting point is that while both the public and private sectors have done a lot over the past year to address the drunk driving problem, the public still expects more to be done and people are willing to be involved given the opportunity," Christopher said.

THE ALLIANCE is a founding partner with other national citizen action organizations of the CB Radio Coalition Against Drunk Driving. The Coalition promotes proper use of CB Radio Emergency Channel 9 for an "Impaired Driver Alert." It is estimated that some 30 million CB radios are in use or carried as part of an emergency kit. Christopher emphasized that the Impaired Driver Alert should describe only the vehicle and the way it is being driven, not to judge the driver.

"One should never describe another driver as 'drunk' because the driver may be ill, falling asleep or having some other problem. The CB Radio aids in getting help more quickly," he said, "while also helping to get those who may be intoxicated off the road before they hurt themselves or others."

The Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving recommended the following:

"Citizens should be encouraged by governmental and non-governmental groups to report drivers under the influence."

\* \* \* \* \*

## FOODSERVICE INDUSTRY JOINS DD CAMPAIGN

The National Restaurant Association (NRA), the leading trade association for the foodservice industry, has initiated a nationwide drunk-driving campaign that is designed to reach restaurant customers at a very crucial moment: when the decision is made whether or not to drive.

The campaign, which involves restaurant and tavern owners, managers, bartenders and servers, has three separate elements:

- 1) A "server education" program to teach bartenders and servers how to prevent intoxication;
- 2) The introduction of industry practices designed to deter intoxication and to provide alternative transportation for impaired drinkers; and
- 3) A long-range consumer education program targeted at restaurant customers to increase awareness of the dangers of drunk-driving.

The server education program entails a one-day course that will train the managers of restaurants and foodserver chains, who will then teach bartenders and servers about the physical effects of alcohol, state laws, the visible signs of overconsumption and methods of preventing intoxication.

"Our objective is to make this seminar available in every region of the country where a similar program is not yet in place," said NRA President Joe R. Lee.

NRA's campaign also calls for the elimination of all bar promotions or practices that put more than one drink in front of a guest at a time. According to NRA president Lee: "We are discouraging practices which may be perceived as fostering overconsumption of alcoholic beverages. In particular, we are discouraging "all-you-can-drink" offers, 'two-for-one' offers, multiple drinks at cut-off time and unlimited free drinks."

Lee said: "No action on the part of foodservice operators alone can resolve the drunk driving problem. Restaurants and taverns dispense only one quarter of all the alcoholic beverages consumed in the United States. But we believe that we can and should help. We are joining with the other organizations and individuals across the country in doing our part to clear our streets and highways of intoxicated drivers."

---

From "NEWS NOTES"  
National Commission Against  
Drunk Driving



## PROGRAM TARGETS SPORTS PARTICIPANTS

Hazelden and the Joan B. Kroc Foundation of La Jolla, California have announced plans for a nation-wide prevention program to reduce alcohol and drug problems among the country's adolescents and young adults.

Entitled Hazelden-Cork Sports Education and Training Program, the innovative project was developed as a result of information gathered in a six month study of alcohol and other drug issues in athletics. More than forty experts in the fields of chemical dependency, public health, athletics, and education participated in the study. The results of the study indicated that because of the high visibility of sports and the number of sports activities in this country, sports participants and organizations are ideal springboards for prevention efforts. Thus, Hazelden-Cork is targeting sports at all levels (grade school through professionals). Services are tailored for policy makers, communities, schools, coaches, trainers, captains, administrators, team leaders, athletes, and professional and amateur teams.

Joan Kroc has been active in alcohol and drug education for some time. In 1976 she founded Operation Cork, which produces and distributes alcohol/drug education films and printed materials to schools and health care agencies. Operation Cork also provides consultation on employee assistance programs.

Hazelden has worked with Operation Cork for years and is a major distributor of their films. The joint effort is a natural result of their experience and shared goals.

Hazelden-Cork is presently based in St. Paul, Minnesota. However, by late 1985, a \$6.9 million facility, funded by the Joan B. Kroc Foundation will be completed on Hazelden's Center City, Minnesota campus. Included will be a multi-faceted conference and education center, residential accommodations for participants, and a comprehensive sports and recreation facility with a physical assessment and conditioning program. Services provided by Hazelden-Cork include consultation, individually designed prevention and health promotion programs, training, workshops, seminars, and - upon completion of the new building - a resource center to acquire and distribute information and materials useful in planning and developing community prevention programs.

Pat Griffin, manager of Hazelden-Cork, and Tom Griffin, manager of Hazelden's Prevention Center, have been busy throughout the summer with Hazelden-Cork activities, including:

- Presentations at the National Federation of High School Leagues national meeting in Washington, D.C
- Establishment of a National Advisory Board consisting of key figures in sports health and education
- Chemical awareness presentations at eight regional National Federation of High School Athletic Association meetings
- Consultation with policy makers in professional sports, Olympic sports, and high school athletics.
- Presentation of prevention workshops "Coaches and Prevention" and "Calling Your Own Plays" to coaches and high school athletes.

Informational materials on Hazelden-Cork may be obtained by writing Hazelden-Cork, 355 Sherman, Suite 412, St. Paul, MN 55012. Or, call (612) 291-0200.

---

From Hazelden Professional  
Update Newsletter Oct. 1984

\* \* \* \* \*

### FREE REPRINTS

United Technologies of Hartford, Connecticut has been sponsoring full page public service ads in the Wall Street Journal. In June they featured "Get the Drunks Off the Road" suggesting you can do something about drunk driving. Reprints, 8" x 11", of this striking ad can be obtained by writing to: Harry J. Gray, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, United Technologies, Box 360, Hartford, CT 06141.

\* \* \* \* \*

LEXINGTON, KY - A drug abuse prevention program, designed to reach more than 5 million student athletes throughout the United States, was announced here today by Attorney General William French Smith.

The Program will be a joint venture initiated by the Justice Department's Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the National High School Athletic Coaches Association (NHSACA) and supported by the International Association of Chiefs of Policy (IACP), the National Football League Players' Association and the National Football League.

The Attorney General, in a speech at the Lexington Center described the program as one of the most significant ever undertaken in the field of drug prevention and education. Mr. Smith said it will target some 48,000 coaches and about 5.5 million student athletes in 20,000 American high schools.

The Attorney General commended DEA Administrator Francis M. Mullen, Jr., for initiating the program and recognizing that drug education and prevention plays a role at least equal to narcotics law enforcement today.

The DEA's Mullen, appearing with NHSACA President Ed Kintz and its Executive Director, Carey E. MacDonald, pledged DEA's support to the program, which will focus on the special bond of trust and mutual respect that exist between young athletes and their coaches. Also participating in the kickoff announcement were representatives of the IACP, the NFL and the Players' Association.

"Our goal is to reach every coach and student/athlete in the country," Mullen said. "We will provide them with drug abuse prevention materials and a plan of action."

As the nation's top drug law enforcement officer, Mullen has long maintained that the ultimate answer to the drug problem in the United States is to diminish demand through education and prevention.

"We have achieved some notable successes in the area of enforcement during the past several years both at home and abroad. But for every greedy, unscrupulous drug trafficker we immobilize, there is always another waiting to step in and fill any vacancies."

"Drugs will be with us as long as there are people who want drugs. The undertaking we are announcing today, in my opinion, will go far in alleviating the demand for drugs in our schools and in educating young boys and girls as to what drugs do to their minds and bodies."

The NHSACA's Carey E. McDonald commented, "The bottom line is that the coaches will train their athletes to serve as role models in the area of drug abuse prevention. These young athletes will then exert positive pressure on their peers and on younger students. Hopefully there will be a snowballing effect that will reach tens of millions of young Americans."

A key element of the program will be a package of drug abuse prevention materials which DEA will provide to participating coaches. The materials emphasize the special relationship that exists between the coaches and the athletes, provide detailed information on the signs of drug abuse, and tell the coaches how to set up programs at their respective schools. The program will also involve selected DEA Special Agents who will provide training clinics for coaches at several locations around the country.

For more information contact Ted Swift (202 633-1333).

\* \* \* \* \*

DONALD IAN MACDONALD, officially installed as administrator, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA)....Stressed need for better medical education...." I want to see a better equipped primary care physician, internist and family practitioner."

Pulse Beats Oct. 1984

TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT ruled that a heroin dealer can be held liable for a death caused by drugs he supplied.

Pulse Beats Oct. 1984



SINGLE CAN OF REGULAR BEER contains same amount of alcohol as shot (1-1/2 oz.) of whiskey. So, if you drink a six-pack of beer, said Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse (PADA), you're getting six doses of a very powerful and addictive drug....PADA also suggests that Pulse Beats readers check to see if your community pharmacists are displaying PADA brochures and are actively participating in the program. If they're not, encourage them to do so.

Pulse Beats Oct. 1984

\* \* \* \* \*

CHANGES

P. Karen B. Olson - Counselor at District III satellite in Forsyth has resigned to return to school for her doctorate, University of New Mexico at Albuquerque.

Gale Messer-Keil - New Boyd Andrew Service Center Counselor at Choteau.

Robert Clarkson - New Park County Alcohol and Drug Program Counselor at White Sulphur Springs.

Terri Stevenson - Former Hill Top Service Center Counselor now employed at Deaconess Hospital C.D.U. in Great Falls.

Virginia Klein - Hill Top Recovery Center Counselor resigned to accept out-of-state employment.

Suzanne Wheaton - Newly employed Counselor at 2nd Story Drug Program in Bozeman.

Glen Berg - Is the new Director/Counselor at the Sweet Grass County Foundation in Big Timber.

Frank Kerkhove - New Counselor at Flathead Valley Chemical Dependency Clinic in Kalispell.

Larry Daniel and Michael McKee - New Counselors at Hill Top Recovery Center - Havre.

By listing personnel changes in various chemical dependency programs, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division does so only for your information and convenience. We intend no implication as to why the changes have occurred. They are no more or no less than what is listed.

Robert MacConnel

\* \* \* \* \*

MAJOR NARCOTICS BILL INTRODUCED on June 29 by Rep Charles B. Rangel, D-NY, Chrm, House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control....Would give \$750 million annually to state and local governments for drug law enforcement and drug abuse prevention and treatment. Under bill, funds would be made available to states on basis of demonstrated need, taking into account severity of drug trafficking and abuse within each state. State and local resources to resolve problem would also be considered. Bill includes funds for fiscal years 1986 through 1990. For more details contact: Karen Watson, House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, Room H-2-234, House Office Bldg, Annex 2, Washington, DC 20515. Phone 202-226-3040.

Pulse Beats Aug. 1984

AFTER EARLY TESTING, unique anti-drug abuse program called Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse (PADA) was launched nationally in late April. Program positions 120,000 pharmacists across nation as key resources for information, as speakers for school and community groups, and as advisors on subject of drug abuse.

Pulse Beats Aug. 1984

" ONE MORE TIME "

Please make certain that the workshop you are attending plans to provide each individual participant with a letter or certificate as proof of attendance. The Certification Section will not accept lists of names as verification of training.

" AND THEN THERE'S THIS - AGAIN "

May 3, 1984

Effective with the next tape review, all tapes must be in the A.D.A.D. office at least 5 days prior to the review date. It is impossible to schedule time and the number of judges needed when we do not know how many tapes we will have. At the last review 10 tapes were received after the judging had begun, with 4 of these arriving the afternoon of the last day. 10 tapes represents approximately 7½ hours of listening time for just one side of each tape. We earnestly request your cooperation.

\* \* \* \* \*

NEW 24-HOUR ALCOHOL INFORMATION HOTLINE can be reached by dialing 1-800/ALCOHOL. Family Circle magazine is helping to fund the hotline.

Pulse Beats Oct. 1984

BAN ON ALCOHOL ADVERTISING

The Center for Science in the Public Interest plans a national campaign to get one million signatures on a petition to the President and Congress in opposition to the broadcast advertising for alcoholic beverages.

The proposed text calls alcohol abuse and alcoholism America's number one drug problem, contributing yearly to more than 100,000 deaths and \$120 billion in economic costs.

The petition calls for an outright ban on alcohol advertising or a requirement for equal time to health messages about alcohol.

For further information, contact CSPI, 1755 South Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 or 202/332-9110.

From "Network"  
Ohio Department of Health  
October 1984

\* \* \* \* \*

SECOND-HAND HIGH

"If a mother smokes (marijuana) in the same room where an infant lies and the infant breathes the cannabinoids in the smoke, . . . the baby would be intoxicated," says Dr. Ingrid L. Lantner in an interview in the September 1984 issue of LISTEN magazine.

Dr. Lantner, a practicing pediatrician in Ohio, has lectured widely on the dangers of marijuana use. She has also testified before the U.S. Senate and has appeared on numerous TV and radio shows. In the LISTEN interview Dr. Lantner stresses dangers to the children of marijuana users.

"I see babies that are high," says Dr. Lantner. "I have had several mothers say to me, 'I get the baby high, and the pot keeps it sleeping for hours. It doesn't even require any feedings.'"

Another problem that Dr. Lantner reports is that of parents who offer marijuana to their young children. Some of these children start actively using the drug at the age of eighteen months or two years. This problem is particularly hard to deal with, since getting a child high is not currently considered child abuse, so social agencies are reluctant to intervene.

Dr. Lantner goes on to say that children who see their parents using marijuana will probably start using it themselves at an early age. "And if children start using drugs early," she says, "there is almost no chance that they will be able to stop or turn back time and mature normally, because they actually won't know what normal is."

From "LISTEN" Sept. 1984



Alcohol abuse was considered a "major national problem" by more than 90 percent of physicians responding to a survey conducted by the American Medical Assn. (AMA). At the same time, only one out of five felt that alcoholism is a "disease entity," and more than 45 percent said they didn't feel competent to treat alcoholism.

The survey, one of series by AMA's weekly American Medical News, obtained responses from 425 practicing physicians in a mailing to 2,000.

While 90.35 percent considered alcohol abuse a major national problem, 8.71 percent of the respondents felt it was a "minor national problem," and only .47 percent said it was "not a problem."

Asked what statement most closely reflected their opinion about alcoholism, 21.41 percent of the respondents said it is a "disease entity"; 17.18 percent said it is "symptomatic of a psychiatric disorder"; 57.41 percent said it is "a combination of the two"; and 2.82 percent said it is neither a disease nor a psychiatric problem.

Eighty-one percent of the responding physicians said that when taking a medical history, they routinely asked patients about their drinking habits. And 85 percent said special training was necessary to treat alcoholism properly, with half of the respondents in support of special training in medical schools. (American Medical News, 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60610)

\* \* \* \* \*

WALTER FLYNN, vp/general mgr, ABC-TV, is asking for help. He's concerned about messages from TV and radio that glamorize or play down seriousness of illegal drug use. He wants to alert media programmers in the industry. He's asking citizens to send him descriptions of advertisements, programs and movies that send the "drugs are fun" message to young people. Send ads and descriptions to: Walter Flynn, vp/general mgr, ABC-TV, 133 Avenue of the Americas, NYC 10019.

From "Pulse Beats" Aug. 1984

USE OF ANTIBIOTICS TO FATTEN LIVESTOCK coming under increased criticism. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), in Atlanta, reported on 18 Midwesterners infected with germs resistant to antibiotics. Researchers said germs came from South Dakota beef cattle. To fatten them, the cattle were fed steady doses of antibiotics. Cattle developed a resistance to the drugs. That resistance was transferred to the humans. Twelve of the 18 later took penicillin for sore throats, earaches and bronchitis. But because they had acquired the resistant germs, the drug worked no miracles. Eleven people were hospitalized. One died. "Adding antibiotics to animal feed should be re-examined and the risks and benefits weighed more carefully," said CDC's Scott Holmberg.

Pulse Beats / Oct. 1984/ p.3

\* \* \* \* \*

ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY PLANS TO DEGLAMORIZE DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE

In a recent Senate hearing, Lee, television star and member of the Entertainment Council, described how this newly created organization will develop projects and campaigns to deglamorize drug and alcohol abuse by and through the entertainment industry - recording, motion pictures and television.

Among the projects underway for 1984 are:

1. Develop a program to encourage writers, directors, and producers to deglamorize drug and alcohol use in motion pictures and television.
2. Development of a quarterly magazine highlighting individuals from entertainment industry as drug free role models. A special section designed for young people will feature teen celebrities, sports figures, and personalities from the music industry. The magazine will be made available to support national and local awareness efforts.
3. Auto sports stadium events supported by auto related industries to promote a national campaign "Driving Against Drug and Alcohol Abuse," has been initiated. The funds raised by these events will be used to support local drug and alcohol awareness efforts. The first event took place at the New Orleans Superdome, on May 5, and involved local public officials and celebrities, and was co-sponsored by Pace Corporation.

From NIDA Information Letter June 1984

\* \* \* \* \*

STATE SUPREME COURT IN NEW JERSEY extended state's liability law for people who serve alcoholic beverages to their guests.

From "Pulse Beats" Aug. 1984

\* \* \* \* \*

HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS CUT BACK ON POT, NOT ON OTHER DRUGS

The results of last year's nationwide survey of drug use among high school seniors, released early this spring, showed a continued decline in marijuana use. However, the proportion of seniors with illicit drug experience has changed little since the survey began in 1975.

The survey, conducted annually by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), involves more than 16,300 high school seniors in some 130 public and private schools around the country. The most significant change noted in 1983 was the drop in daily use of marijuana, which fell to 5.5 percent, just about half of the 10.7 percent level reported in 1978. In addition, the number of seniors who had used any marijuana during the prior year fell from a peak 51 percent in 1979 to 42 percent in 1983.

Several other substances also lost favor with senior users between 1982 and 1983, including LSD and other hallucinogens, methaqualone (Quaaludes), and barbiturates. Daily use of alcohol, currently 5.5 percent - the same level as daily marijuana use - has shown a slight decline over the years. There were also fewer seniors who reported alcohol use during the past month, although the number who admitted taking five or more consecutive drinks during the two-week period preceding the survey remained at 41 percent.

NIDA officials credit the drop in marijuana use to changing attitudes and beliefs about drugs and drug-taking, stemming from the new wave of public awareness about drug hazards. They note new campaigns and educational programs including last fall's nationally telecast "The Chemical People," a growing concern on the part of parents, and new drug prevention efforts in the schools.

Indeed, the survey reveals a marked change in student attitudes towards marijuana. In 1978, only 35 percent of seniors thought that smoking marijuana on a regular basis was physically or psychologically harmful; by 1983, this figure had risen to 63 percent. In 1978, 68 percent of the seniors declared their disapproval of regular marijuana use. Last year, 83 percent expressed disapproval, and 61 percent disapproved of even occasional use.

It is important to note, however, that the use of drugs other than marijuana has hardly varied at all in recent years. Use of cocaine, which doubled between 1975 and 1979, remained constant, with 16 percent of the seniors surveyed reporting some cocaine experience. Use of stimulants, which had risen from 23 percent to 36 percent between 1978 and 1982, remained high. Use of heroin and other opiates has varied little since 1979, with 1.2 percent of the 1983 seniors indicating some experience with heroin, and 9 percent indicating some experience with other opiates.

Overall, 63 percent of the 1983 seniors reported experimentation with an illicit drug, 40 percent reported experimentation with an illicit drug other than marijuana, and 47 percent reported use of some illicit drug during the year.

Dr. William Pollin, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, had this to say about the findings: "We find the decline in the daily use of marijuana extremely welcome news...but we are concerned about the degree to which a problem remains, not only in the use of marijuana, but of cocaine, stimulants, heroin, and other drugs...We simply cannot accept problems of this magnitude. More simply must, can, be done."

Dr. Lloyd Johnson, an author of the University of Michigan study, holds similar views. "The 1960's and 1970's marked perhaps the most sizable and widespread epidemic of illicit drug use ever experienced by any country...In the 1980's, by way of contrast, we have experienced a leveling and the beginning of a decline in youthful drug involvement, and in the case of some specific drugs, a quite substantial decline...This is very encouraging news indeed, but we must not lose sight of the extent of the problem which remains...I know of no other developed country in the world where such a large proportion of youth becomes involved with drugs."

From the Phoenix House News. Summer Edition 1984



## WHAT POT DROP MEANS

It is easy to draw false comfort from the latest NIDA high school senior survey. Clearly, marijuana use among seniors has declined over the past five years, and a growing number of students appear convinced that smoking pot is not such a great idea.

But what does this prove?

As Dr. Mitchell S. Rosenthal, president of Phoenix House, told students at Lafayette College this spring, "It proves that a good many adolescents are not stupid. They have kept up with what we have learned about marijuana during the past few years. They have heard what the AMA's Council on Scientific Affairs and the Institute of Medicine have had to say about health hazards.

"So what is surprising to me is not that the drop in heavy use - in daily use - has been so great, but that the drop in occasional use has been so small.

"And what is far more important to the long-term role of drugs in our society is that there has been relatively little change in the use of other and more potent drugs, like cocaine and amphetamines, and that just about half the seniors surveyed used some drug last year."

While the senior survey is a generally useful means of determining changes in drug use by adolescents, it is important to realize that the survey does not reflect drug use by adolescents most likely to be abusers - high school dropouts.

From the Phoenix House News. Summer Edition 1984

\* \* \* \* \*

## TWO MORE NEW FILMS

### "IF YOU LOVED ME"

A story concerning the development and progression of alcoholism, an enabling wife and her subsequent introduction to Al-Anon and eventual detachment from the problem.

### "IT CAN'T HAPPEN TO ME"

An excellent film about teenage drinking, alcoholism and the events that lead to recognizing the problem.

\* \* \* \* \*

## DRINKING AND MOTORCYCLING

There has been a lot of research on how alcohol affects car drivers. Much less has been done on the effect of alcohol on motorcyclists' riding skills. But most motorcyclists would agree that it takes more coordination and alertness to ride a motorcycle than it does to drive a car. And there is a greater chance of being injured on a motorcycle as the result of other drivers' mistakes.

Car driving skills, such as visual sharpness, reaction time and general awareness are hindered by alcohol. Motorcyclists need these skills even more than car drivers. This leads to one conclusion: drinking before riding a motorcycle is a big risk. Using other drugs before riding also can be hazardous.

Most motorcyclists believe they can have a few drinks without affecting their riding skill. But even at moderately low levels, alcohol can affect vision, coordination and ability to react, skills critical to safe motorcycling. Most of the vital riding skills begin to deteriorate after only one drink. Three to four drinks cause further impairment and loss of efficiency, and after about five drinks the motorcyclist's basic coordination begins to fail.

From the Motorcycle Safety Foundation  
Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania

\* \* \* \* \*

BOATING ACCIDENT STUDY: As many as 35% to 38% of fatal boating accidents may involve persons legally drunk, according to study prepared by National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)....Jim Hopewell, enforcement officer with Division of Watercraft, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, says at least 40% and perhaps as many as 80% of boating accidents are alcohol-related, and he blames half of boating deaths on drinking.

From "Pulse Beats" July 1984

\* \* \* \* \*

FIFTH SPECIAL REPORT ON ALCOHOL AND HEALTH RELEASED

An updated report of the problems of alcoholism and alcohol abuse was released to Congress by Health and Human Services Secretary Margaret Heckler.

Ms. Heckler noted that the report shows hopeful signs that Americans attitudes toward alcohol may be changing. This report sheds more light on ways to help victims of alcoholism and prevent the devastating problems that affect so many Americans and their families.

Findings include:

- The death rate from fire for alcoholics is 10 times greater than for nonalcoholics.
- The suicide rate is 6 to 15 times greater than general population.
- Drivers with BAC levels above 0.10 percent are 3 to 15 times more likely to have a fatal accident than nondrinkers.
- Accidental deaths in the work place indicate that 11 percent of those who died had BAC above 0.08 percent.
- Family violence, which was difficult to determine with precision indicated that 45 to 68 percent of spouse abuse was involved with drinking and child abuse was as high as 38 percent.

Other research findings of the new report were:

- Many people with the potential to develop alcoholism have inherited biochemical and physiological traits that place them at risk.
- Chronic brain injury caused by alcohol is second to Alzheimer's Disease as a known cause of mental deterioration in adults.
- Alcoholics and their families initially use medical services more than others, but demand for service drops after alcoholism treatment.
- There is further evidence that drinking during pregnancy risks to the health of the newborn, including mental impairment.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402

\* \* \* \* \*



CERTIFIED SINCE LAST HABIT PUBLICATION

Todd, Cheryl	Chemical Dependency Counselor
Murphy, Michael	Chemical Dependency Counselor
Azure, Sharon	Chemical Dependency Counselor
Lipinski, Teri	Prevention/Education
Finley, Britt	Chemical Dependency Counselor
Ganas, Jane	Chemical Dependency Counselor
Konefes, Thomas	Chemical Dependency Counselor
Duepner, Margo	Chemical Dependency Counselor
Ilabets, Carol	Chemical Dependency Counselor

Total Certified - 279

\* \* \* \* \*

A FINAL SHOT AT D.U.I.

- 15% of the U. S. population consumes 74% of the alcohol.
- Beer accounts for half of all the alcohol consumed in this country.
- Most Americans drink. More than 80% admit to driving after drinking.
- On the average weekend night, one out of every 10 drivers on the road is legally drunk.
- Drunk driving accidents are the most frequently committed violent crime in the United States.
- Relatively few problem drinkers (about 7 percent of the driving population) account for more than 66 percent of all alcohol-related fatal crashes.
- The average drunk driver arrested has a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .20, double the level of presumed intoxication in most states. (Roughly 15 drinks of 86 proof liquor or 15 beers in four hours for a 180-pound man.)
- The crux of the drinking driver problem in most states is not necessarily the lack of adequate laws to deal with drunk drivers, but the lack of consistent enforcement of those laws by state and local prosecutors, judges and licensing officials. Because the risk of arrest and punishment is low, the deterrent effect of the laws is diminished.
- Increasing public awareness and concern about drunk driving led 22 states and the District of Columbia to enact legislation in 1982 that mandates more severe DUI sanctions or plugs loopholes to ensure that existing statutes are more consistently enforced.

U.S. Dept. of Transportation

\* \* \* \* \*

THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM:  
A SHIFT AWAY FROM THE HOSPITAL

by James A. Johnson, Jr.,  
Florida State University

There is a major reshaping of the health care system in this country which has the potential for a dramatic impact on the treatment of alcoholism. Subsequently, the delivery of services must be planned to meet changes that are mandating a more restrictive environment in which treatment is provided. To develop strategies which will assure continued high quality treatment of alcoholism it becomes imperative to recognize these political and financial trends.

The financial power structure of the health care system is currently being reorganized. As the federal policy of reducing the size of health care is implemented, there will be continued reductions in the availability of state and federal dollars for the treatment of alcoholism. The result will be increasing emphasis on cost-effectiveness.

Terence Goriski reports that the insurance companies and government regulating agencies are at the forefront of the changes taking place in the treatment of alcoholism. The major attack is on hospital-based programs which are charged to be too expensive because they are used to subsidize hospital overhead that is not directly related to the provision of alcoholism services. The argument is that comparable treatment can be provided in a nonhospital-based setting at less cost.

It is expected that the major insurance companies will institute policies that will limit compensation for treatment. The focus will be upon removing coverage for the relapse prone patient, reducing the length of stay for inpatient treatment, and refusing to pay for rehabilitation services provided in hospital-based treatment settings. In a variety of states Blue Cross is already demanding concurrent utilization review justifying the need for inpatient hospital treatment every seven days. Preferential reimbursement policies are being made for non-hospital-based facilities. Since Blue Cross tends to be a trend setter, it is anticipated that other states and third-party payers will follow these practices. The end result may be reimbursement formulas that limit hospital-based treatment service to acute withdrawal and related medical complications. Long-term lengths of stay in hospital-based programs will need to be justified in terms of organic and psychiatric conditions requiring medical monitoring or treatment.

To meet this challenge many hospitals will be forced into organizational restructuring which will allow the establishment of alcoholism programs as free standing facilities. Smaller inpatient facilities may simply be forced out of business.

The expected changes in reimbursement structures will cause a reactive change in program administration and clinical management. At first a haphazard reaction will most likely create confusion and threaten the existence of the entire treatment system. As the reality and permanence of the trend toward short-term inpatient stay followed by a long-term continuum of out-patient treatment becomes apparent, the field will reorganize around the issue of clinical and administrative restructuring. The flexible programs with a strong commitment to the treatment of alcoholism will be the ones most likely to survive the transition away from the traditional hospital program.

-- Awareness (Alabama), Vol. 5, No. 11,  
April 1984.

\* \* \* \* \*

NEW EMPLOYEES AT A.D.A.D.

Michael Kauffman - Program Evaluation Section

Marcia Armstrong - Certification and Training Section





320 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of \$ .38 per copy, for a total cost of \$121.60 which includes \$121.60 for printing and \$0.00 for distribution.

Return Postage Guaranteed  
by ADAD, 1539 11th Ave.  
Helena, MT 59620

Bulk Rate  
U.S. Postage  
P A I D  
Permit No. 89  
Helena, MT

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY  
215 SANDERS  
DEADHEAD

200